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provisions for the permanent support of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston,³⁵ to provide for a committee of four from the senate and six from the house to act with the tax commission, in preparing measures relating to taxation,³⁶ and to provide for the permanent support of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland.³⁷ There are in addition seven constitutional amendments granting all citizens over twenty-one years of age the right to vote,³⁸ authorizing the election of a lieutenant-governor in 1918 to serve during the absence or inability of the governor,³⁹ to lend the credit of the State in building roads, constructing irrigation or power projects and developing the untilled lands, to the extent of 2 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State,⁴⁰ to provide for reasonable classification of property for taxation, graduated, proportional and progressive with reasonable exemptions,⁴¹ for the merging of contiguous municipalities,⁴² to provide that in any county containing a city having a population of 100,000, a new county may be established with boundaries coterminous and co-extensive with the boundaries of the city and that the city and county government may be consolidated and a new county created out of the excluded portions,⁴³ and to fix the compensation of the members of the legislative assembly at \$5 per day or not to exceed \$300 for any regular or \$125 for any special session.⁴⁴ The question of the salaries of the county officers of Columbia County is to be submitted to the voters of that county at the same time.⁴⁵

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Public Health Council: A measure of unusual significance from the administrative point of view was enacted in New York in 1913, in the creation of a public health council with wide and extensive powers.

The council is to consist of seven members including the commissioner

³⁵ Laws 1913, p. 354.

³⁶ Laws 1913, p. 800.

³⁷ Laws 1913, p. 275.

³⁸ Laws 1913, p. 795.

³⁹ Laws 1913, p. 802.

⁴⁰ Laws 1913, p. 797.

⁴¹ Laws 1913, p. 803.

⁴² Laws 1913, p. 804.

⁴³ Laws 1913, p. 805.

⁴⁴ Laws 1913, p. 805.

⁴⁵ Laws 1913, p. 770.

of health. Three of the members are to be physicians with training or experience in sanitary science and one must be a sanitary engineer. It is not intended that the members of the council shall give all of their time to the work and a nominal salary of \$1000 is provided.

The important powers granted to the public health council consist in establishing or amending sanitary regulations, called in the act "the sanitary code," for all parts of the State except the city of New York. "The sanitary code may deal with any matters affecting the security of life or health or the preservation and improvement of public health in the State of New York and with any matters as to which jurisdiction is hereinafter conferred upon the public health council."

Among other provisions the code may include provisions regulating the practice of midwifery. In order to make more certain the application of the ordinance of the public health council, it is provided that the council shall state the date on which it takes effect, and file a copy in the office of the secretary of state and it is required that a copy shall be sent to each health officer within the State and be published in such manner as the public health council may from time to time determine.

"The provisions of the sanitary code shall have the force and effect of law and every violation of any portion thereof may be declared to be a misdemeanor."

The provisions of the sanitary code shall as to matters to which it relates and in the territory prescribed therefor by the public health council, supersede all local ordinances heretofore or hereafter enacted inconsistent therewith." Cities, towns and villages may, however, enact necessary regulations not inconsistent with the sanitary code.

The council may prescribe the qualifications of directors of divisions, sanitary supervisors, local health officers, and public health nurses but the council has no executive, administrative or appointive duties.

The remainder of the act codifies laws relating to public health officers, state and local, making numerous changes in the powers of the state health commissioner and in his relation to the local authorities.¹

Constitutional Amendments: A unique solution of the problem of amending the state constitution in Indiana was adopted in 1911 (ch. 219). This State has the provision that amendments presented to the people must receive a majority of all the voters voting at the election. Thus if the head of the ticket at a general election receives a total of

¹ Ch. 559, Laws of New York, 1913.